Mr. YANCEY then obtained the floor and offered a rese tution to admit the Hunker delegation. This led to some conversation on a point of order, which resulted in taking from the table the report of the Committee on Credentials relating

to the New York case.

Mr. YANCEY then proceeded to declare his conviction that, after hearing the gentlemen explain themselves, there was but one Democratic delegation knocking at their doors from New York. He denounced the Barnburners as Whigs in disguise, or Abolitionists, and, in reply to an inquire, went on to explain his views of the powers of the General Govern-ment, and of the States and the People, on the subject of slavery. White he was still on the floor, a motion to adjourn was made by his permission and carried.

SESSION OF WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The consideration of the New York case was resumed. Just previous to the adjournment of the morning session, Mr. YANCEY, of Alabama, had submitted a resolution to admit the Hunker delegation, declaring his decided conviction that that was the only true Democratic delegation knocking at their doors, and denouncing the Barnburners as Whigs or Abolitionists. They were men, he said, who would sacrifice every other great principle of the party for the sake of the principles of the Wilmot proviso, which they professed to have adopted as their chief corner-stone. In the course of his remarks, in reply to an inquiry, he defined his position on the subject of slavery to be that Congress had no power to establish that institution any where. The tieneral tievernment could not extend it over a single inch of territory belonging to this Union, whether acquired or to be acquired. Any State tolerating slavery to-day might abolish it to-morrow, or any State from which it was excluded might in like manner establish it. In respect to the Territories, whichever party of the settlers or inhabitants that had the preponderance in the popular vote at the time of their admission as States, had the right to determine the question either for or against stayery, and their decision could not be reversed by any power under the Government of this Union of independent States; and, until the Territories were admitted to the rights of States, every citizen of this country had the right to setthe therein, and take with him his slaves in the same manner as other property. This was the point of his remarks, against which he maintained that the creed of the Barnburners was directly opposed. When he had concluded, he did not yield to an adjournment, as the Reporter before stated, but moved the previous question; which motion, however, he withdrew on the re-assembling of the Convention, the resolution with which be commenced his remarks having been decided out of Mr. MEADE, of Virginia, then submitted a resolution de

claring the Hunker delegation to be entitled to seats, and excluding the Barnburners ; and

Mr. THOMPSON, of New Jersey, gave notice of a substitute, declining to decide the conflicting claims of the two sets of Delegates, and referring the whole matter to the Democracy of New York, without prejudice to the claims of

Mr. McALLISTER, of Georgia, opposed this substitute, deciaring that the Convention should not shrink from the settlement of the question, and he proceeded to address the Convention in favor of the claims of the Hunkers.

Mr. THOMPSON, of New Jersey, then took the floor in opposition to the views advanced by the gentlemen from Alabana and Georgia. He never saw the man who was less of great Democratic family."

an Abolitonist than himself; he regarded it as one of the Mr. HANNEGAN, of Indiana, immediately rose. He an Abolitionist than himself; he regarded it as one of the greatest curses of the age and country; yet he was struck with dismay at the effort to turn out the Barnourners on the vention certain resolutions of the Democratic Convention of grounds assume! by gentlemen from the South. They had his State, which protested against any action by Congress on no right to demand the opinions of members on the Wilmot the subject of slavery in the Territories. Having sent this proviso, any more than on the subject of the Tariff, &c. If this was to be the test on which the Barnburners were to be excluded, a thrill of horror would go from Maine to Mason & Dixon's line. It would produce the most disastrous result that could possibly ensue to the Democratic party, as his Southern friends would force them into the support of the Wilmet proviso nolens volens.

Mr. T. concluded by offering his substitute proposition, but it is believed that the Chair ruled both of the propositions out of order, at this time. There was much confusion in the assembly. Mr. STRANGE, of North Carolina, next addressed the

Convention, enforcing its duty of deciding between the contestants. The Barnburners, he said, had put themselves without the pale of the party, by their conduct before the Committee as well as in the Convention. They had placed themselves in a position which the South could not sanction. votes would be utter ruin to any man who should receive them. They were bound to decide in favor of the Hunkers; party in that State. They had said that which could not be taken back, and their and he justified and defended the Committee on Credentials

and he justified and defended the Committee on Credentials in having applied a test to the claimants.

As to the Wilmot proviso, he said that subject had been introduced by Mr. Yancar, who explained that he had alluded to it in reply to Mr. Kino, one of the Barnburners; and this gentleman, is turn, protested that, by alluding to it in the morning, he did not intend to introduce it in the Convention.

Mr. TURNEY, of Tennessee, complained (the previous question having just been moved) that not a single member of the minority of the Committee on Credentials had yet been permitted to address the Convention. It was impossible for any one of them to get the floor, notwithstanding some five or six of the majority had been heard.

An arrangement having been made to allow Mr. TURNEY to speak, he proceeded to explain that in the committee he

to speak, he proceeded to explain that in the committee he was opposed to the test resolution which had been applied to the Baroburners. He did not deem such an act to have been the Baruburners. He did not deem such an act to have been any part of the duty of the committee, which was not con-stituted the high priest of the Democracy of this nation. He stituted the high priest of the Democracy of this nation. He thought that their proceedings drew an invidious distinction which highminded men ought not to submit to, and which he believed their constituents would not submit to. And now they had a new question presented to them—that to favor the Wilmot proviso was a sufficient ground upon which to exclude members from the Democratic party. If this were the test, what was to become of Pennsylvania? Were all the Democrats of that State to be excluded?—for her Legislature had crats of that State to be excluded?—for her Legislature had passed in favor of this question by an almost unanimous vote. The same might be asked in relation to Michigan and other States. If they desired to reorganize the party on the principle of opposition to the Wilmot proviso, he was willing; but, unless they did that, let them not make an individuous distinction in the case of New York. His sympathies were with the Hunkers, who agreed with him in opinion; yet he should not vote to admit one delegation unless he admitted both, nor should he vote to discharge one unless he discharged both.

The reavigue question was here renewed, and the call for

The previous question was here renewed, and the call for it sustained by the Convention; which brought the body to a direct vote on a proposition which had been offered by Mr. BARTERT, of Ohie, in amendment of some other proposition, of the following purport :

"That both delegations from the State of New York admitted to reats in the Convention, and that they be entitled to cust the number of votes to which that State is entitled in

e elect	toral college."		Service of	
The v	rote on this proposition	was taker	by State	es, and
	s follows :			
	Free States.		Aye.	No.
	Maine			
*	New Hampshire		6	
12	Massachusetts			1
- 6	Vermont			
. 4	Rhode Island			
6	Connecticut			
36	New York			
7	New Jersey		7	
26	Pennsylvania		19	7
23	Ouio		14	9
12	Indiana		. 7	5
9	filipois		9	
. 5	Michigan			5
4	Iowa		4	
4	Wisconsin			
-		100000000000000000000000000000000000000		
169				
	Slove States.			
- 10	Delaware		365,600	
. 8	Maryland			
	Virginia			
11	North Carolina:			
9	South Carolina			
10	Georgia	********		10
3	Florida			
9	Alabama			
- 6	Mississippi			
- 6	Louisiana			6
3.7-11	Toron			To The Late

4 Texas..... 4....

.....10,....

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secretary, (several States having changed their votes to the United Statesone side or the other,) threw the Convention into a condition of great excitement and confusion, and was followed by an, ness, to enable him to move for the appointment of a comadjournment so soon as attention could be had to a motion for

If the above vote he re-affirmed when the Convention again assembles, its organization will be perfected, and the family quarrel from the Empire State will be thus transferred from the body of the Convention to the delegates claiming to represent that State.

SESSION OF THURSDAY MORNING.

The New York case having been announced by the President as the first business to be considered—the pending question being on the amendment as amended, which, if adopted, would be progressing another step towards admitting both delegations from the State of New York-

Mr. YANCEY, of Alabama, raised a question of order, viz: that the whole proceedings were out of order by which the amendment to the amendment above alluded to had been adopted; and Mr. Y. explained the grounds of his objection

The CHAIR, not coinciding with the gentleman from Alabama, overruled his point of order, and stated that his objection came too late.

The vote was then taken, by States, on adopting the amend

Free States.	Aye.	No.
Free States.	9	
New Hampshire	6	
Massachusetts	9	2
Vermont		
Rhode Island	2	2
Connecticut	6	
New York		
New Jersey	7	
Pennsylvania	26	
Ohio		12
ndiana	9	2
llinois	9	
Michigan		5
owa	4	
Wisconsin		4
Slave States.		
Delaware	1	. 2
Maryland		
irginia		
North Carolina,		
South Carolina		
Jeorgia		
labarpa		
dississippi		
ouisiana		
lorida		
rkansas		
exas		
ennessee		
entucky		
dissouri	1	5
	130	120

gative, the amen ment as amended was adopted.

The question now recurred on the resolution as thus amended, which it was supposed would finally settle the question as to the admission of the New York delegates; and on this question there were recorded, yeas 133, nays 118.

The CHAIR then announced the passage of the resolution, and the "determination of the Convention to receive both the delegations from New York as members and brethren of the

said that a sense of duty impelled him to submit to the Condocument to the Secretary's table, Mr. H. availed hiftself of the occasion to offer a resolution, viz :

Resolved, That the New York delegation known as the Syracuse delegation [that is, the Old Hunkers] are rightfully entitled to cast the vote of the said State in this Convention.

It was objected that this resolution was in conflict with one previously adopted, which the Chair admitted to be the fact, but he nevertheless concluded to entertain it. Mr. TURNEY then moved to lay the resolution on the

Mr. BENTON here asked and obtained leave to present a paper from the Hunker delegation of New York, which he

presented to contain matter personal to themselves. This paper was read, and proved to be an exposition of the

grounds on which that delegation claimed to be exclusively the representatives of the Democracy of New York, and protesting against the decision of the Convention in their case as an evasion of its duty, which resulted in great injustice to

The question to lay Mr. HANNEGAN'S resolution on the table was then put and carried. Yeas 157, nays 95.

Mr. SANDERSON, of Pennsylvania, then proposed tha the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate for Presiden of the United States, and demanded the previous question.

[The New York delegation here retired for consultation me of them, of both parties, appeared again in their seats but whenever the name of the State was called they were re ported as absent, and took no part in the proceedings.]

Mr. TURNEY, of Tennessee, rose and stated that one of his colleagues had a communication from the President of the United States, which he desired to have read.

Some gentleman asked what the President of the United States had to do with that Convention that he should addres ications to it?

After some inquiries and explanations, which could not Mr. RAMSEY, of Tennessee, by consent, handed the cation to the Chair, explaining that it had been en

trusted to him by the President of the United States to be presented to the Convention in a certain contingency. It having come to Mr. R.'s knowledge that this contingency had occurred, he felt authorized and bound to present the paper.

Many and loud objections were made to the reading of the communication, but it was eventually received and read amid thunders of applause, as follows: WASHINGTON, MAY 20, 1848.

Washington, May 20, 1848.

Dran Sin: From speculations which have appeared in some of the public journals, and from frequent inquiries which have been made of me by many political friends, some of them delegates to the Democratic National Convention which will assemble at Baltimore on the 22d instant, I am induced to suppose that it may be the desire of some of my friends to propose my re-nomination, as the candidate of the Democratic party, for the office of President of the United States. Should you ascertain that such is the intention of any of the delegates, I desire through you to communicate to the Convention that I am not a candidate for the nomination, and that any use of my name with that view which may be contemplated is without any agency or desire on my part.

The purpose declared in my letter of the 12th of June, 1844, in accepting the nomination tendered to me by the Democratic National Convention of that year remains unchanged; and, to relieve the Convention from any possible embarrassment which "the suggestion of my name might

changed; and, to relieve the Convention from any possible embarrassment which "the suggestion of my name might produce in making a free selection of a successor who may be best calculated to give effect to their will and guard all the interests of our beloved country," I deem it proper to reiterate the sentiments contained in that letter. Since my election, I have often expressed the sincere desire, which I still feel, to retire to private life at the close of my present term.

I entertain the confident hope and belief that my Democratic friends of the Convention will unite in the harmonious nomination of some citizen to succeed me who, if elected, will firmly maintain and carry out the great political principles introduced in the resolutions adopted by the Democratic National Convention in 1844—principles which it has been the earnest indeavor and the constant aim of my administration to preserve and pursue—and upon the observance of which, in my opinion, mainly depend the prosperity and permanent welfare of our country.

our country.

If, on reviewing the history of my administration, and the If, on reviewing the history of my administration, and the remarkable events, foreign and domestic, which have attended it, it shall be the judgment of my countrymen that I have adhered to these principles and faithfully performed my duty, the measure of my ambition is full, and I am deeply compensated for all the labors, cares, and anxieties which are inseparable from the high station which I have been called to fill. I shall ever cherish sentiments of deep gratitude to my fellow-citizens for the confidence they have reposed in me, in elevating me to the most distinguished and responsible public

It is scarcely necessary that I should add, that it will be no less my duty than it will be my sincere pleasure as a citizen to unite with my democratic friends in the support of the nominess of the Convention for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. With great respect I am your obedient servant,

JAMES K. POLK. your obedient servant, JAMI To Dr. J. G. M. RAMSET, of Tennessee.

time in the course of preparation and summing up by the didate of the Democratic party for the office of President of

Mr. YANCEY, of Alabama, proposed to defer that busimittee "to raise a platform" [that is, to prepare resolutions announcing the principles of the party] on which the nominees of the Convention should stand.

The CHAIR ruled the motion out of order, for some cause not heard.

Mr. YANCEY appealed from this decision, but the Chair

Mr. YANCEY immediately renewed his motion to defer the ballotting until the Convention had announced its prin-

The CHAIR now entertained this motion, and, the vote being put by States, it was rejected-Yeas 21, nays 232. The demand for the previous question on the resolution t roceed to nominate a candidate for President of the United States was then seconded, without a division, and the resolu-

tion was adopted. Whereupon the Chair called upon members for nominations Mr. McCANDLESS, of Pennsylvania, nominated James BUCHANAN, of that State; at the same time presenting to the Convention, with some playful remark, a bouquet, repre senting the white and red roses united, which he said had been sent by a lady. [This bouquet consisted of one red and

two white roses, and it is said that it had been previously tendered to the New York delegation and rejected.] Mr. ELLIS, of Mississippi, rose and nominated Lewis

Cass, of Michigan. Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, nominated LEVI WOODBURY, of New Hampshire.

No other nominations being presented, a member from Virginia moved for a recess of one hour to allow the State delegations to consult with each other. Rejected.

A motion was then made to adjourn till 4 o'clock. Rejected. A motion was next made that the vote be taken viva voce.

Ruled out of order. An appeal from this decision followed, but the Chair was

Another motion was introduced that the Convention adjourn till 4 o'clock. Rejected. Some difficulty next arose as to the rights of individual members, who constituted minorities in their respective dele-

gations, to cast a portion of the vote of their States according to their sentiments. A brief discussion followed, amidst great excitement and disorder, which had continued during the entire sitting. The

matter was disposed of by a decision of the Chair, that one of QUITMAN. the rules adopted by the Convention referred the matter entirely to the representatives of the States, to be determined as they might please, and therefore the Convention had no thing to do with it.

The first vote for a candidate for the Presidency was then

ă	taken by State	s, and r				
ঠ			FIRST V	OTE.		
Ñ	States.	Cass.	Woodbury.	Buchanan.	Dallas.	Worth.
	Maine	0.	9		0	0
d	New Hampsh	ire0.	6	0	0	0
ò	Massachusetts	0.	12	9	0	0
	Vermont	4.	2	0	0	0
ş	Rhode Island	1.	3 .	0	0	0
g	Connecticut.	0.		0	0	0
9	New lersey	0.	0		0	0
	Pennsylvania.	0.	0		0	0
ú	Ohio	23	9	0:	0	0
	Indiana	12.	0	0	0	0
á	Allinois	9.	0		0	0
H	Michigan	5.	0 .	0	0	0
	Iown	1.	0	3	0	0
9	Wisconsin	4.	0.	0	0	0
£	Delaware	3.	0.	0	0	0
ı.	Maryland	6.	2.	0	0	0
	Virginia	17.	0.	0	0	0
ď	North Carolin	a 0 .		10	0	0
N	South Carolin	a (9 for	Calhoun)			
	Georgia:	0.	5	2	3	0
	Alabama	0.	5 .	4	0	0
	Miksissippi	6.	0.	0	0	0
G	Louisiana	6.	0.	0	0	0
	Arkansas	3.	0.	0	0	0
	Texas	4.	0.	0	0	0
•	Tennessee	7.		2	0	3
	Kentucky	7.			3	3
è	Missouri	7.	0.	0	0	0
		125	53	55	3	6
٠.	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR					1 1150

New York and Florida did not vote. The CHAIR announced that 168 votes were necessary for choice, and no gentleman having that number, he directed the delegates to proceed to a second vote, which resulted thus SECOND VOTE.

0-	States.	Cass.	Woodbury.	Buchanen.	Dallas.	Worth.
16	Maine	0.	9	0	0	0
to	New Hampsh					
ie	Massachusetts	3.	9	0	0	0
-	Vermont	4.	2	0	0	0
	Rhode Island	1.	3	0	0	0
ie	Connecticut	0.	6	0	0	0
IV	New Jersey					
at	Pennsylvania.					
nt	Ohio					
	Indiana	12.	0	0	0	0
J. H	Illinois					
1.	Michigan	5.	0	0	0	0
8,	Iowa					
0-	Wisconsin	4.	0	0	0	0
և	Delaware	3.	0	0.	. 0	0
30						
	Virginia					
	North Carolin					
	South Carolin					
d	Georgia					
68	Alabama					
20	Mississippi	6.	0	0	0	0
ve	Louisiana					
	Arkansas					
	Texas	4.	0	0	0	0
ie	Tennessee	7.		2	0	3
1-	Kentucky	8.			0	2
ie.	Missouri	7.	0	0	0	0
It		-	-	-	-	-

second vote.. 133.....56......54.......3.....5

Another vote was then taken, which differed very little from the second vote.

An adjournment to 5 o'clock was again moved and rejected. This was followed by a motion to adjourn till four o'clock.

rth vote was then taken, and resulted thus :

Whole number of votes 254, necessary to a choice 170. The CHAIR now announced that LEWIS Cass, of Michigan, having received a majority of two-thirds of all the votes given, that gentleman was therefore the nominee of the Con-vention for President of the United States.

This annunciation was received with tremendous applause and repeated cheering.

Mr. TOUCEY having expressed his regret that the vote would not appear on the records as unanimous—

Mr. BRYCE moved that the States voting against the nominee be called by the Secretary, that the votes might be changed.

While these changes were being made, various gentl addressed the Convention in laudation of the nominee,

The announcement of this vote, which had been for some in the course of preparation and summing up by the didate of the Democratic party for the office of President of The only exception was Mr. YANCEY of Alabama, who re-The only exception was Mr. YANCEY of Alabama, who regretted that he could not follow the example set him by other members, until he knew what were the principles on which they proposed to sustain the nominee. He read the resolutions of the Democratic Convention of his State, requiring of the nominee a positive pledge against either and all of the forms proposed for excluding slavery from the Territories, and stated that unless these pledges were sizes he wall as the succeeded its announcement. Pennsylvania then restated that the could not follow the example set him by other members, until he knew what were the principles on which up, and an erroneous impression prevailed with some that the vote of Virginia for Gen. Butler would effect a nomination. When the delegation entered, the vote was so cast, and plausited that unless the proposed of the vote to cast it was not allow those who had noted the progress of the vote to cast it was not allow those who had noted the progress of the vote to cast it was not allow those who had noted the progress of the vote to cast it was not allow those who had noted the progress of the vote to cast it was not allow those who had noted the progress of the vote to cast it was not allow those who had noted the progress of the vote to cast it was not allow those who had noted the progress of the vote was so cast, and plausited that the could be progressed to the vote was so cast, and plausited that the could be progressed to the vote was so cast, and plausited that the could be progressed to the vote was so cast, and plausited that the could be progressed to the vote was so cast, and plausited that the could be progressed to the vote was so cast, and plausited that the could be progressed to the vote was so cast, and plausited that the could be progressed to the progressed to the vote was so cast it was not allow those who had noted the progressed to the vote was so cast it was not allow those who had noted the progressed to the vote was so cast it was not allow those who had noted torms proposed for excluding slavery from the Territories, and stated that unless these pledges were given he could not pledge his State. This plain and frank declaration, uttered at a time when all were indulging the most beisterous expressions of joy and congratulation, had the effect of producing in the Convention a degree of quiet and solemnity which had been unusual almost from the moment of its first assembling. Some of Mr. Yancay's colleagues, however, spoke in more encouraging strains, and again revived the enthusiasm of its members.

A paper was then presented from the Barnburners' delegation, protesting against the decision by which the Hunkers were admitted to equal privileges with themselves, and declin-

ing to bold seats in the Convention.

Mr. MEADE moved the appointment a committee of one from each State to frame an address to the Democracy of New York, which he afterwards withdrew; and the Convention adjourned till the evening, smidst much excitement and con-

SESSION OF THURSDAY EVENING.

At the opening of the session Mr. FOREMAN, of Georgia, submitted resolutions proposing that, as the Barnburner Delegates had declined seats in the Convention, the Hunker Delegation be permitted to cast the vote of New York, and that the Convention should repudiate the Wilmot proviso.

The introduction of these propositions produced considerable commotion, and, after a brief debate,

they were withdrawn.

Mr. Cone, of Georgia, then submitted a resolution that the Delegations from each State appoint a committee of one to prepare and report such resolutions as were proper to be adopted by the Convention; and on this he moved the previous

A member moved to lay the resolution on the table. Rejected.

The previous question was then seconded. Mr. Cone's resolution was adopted.

A motion was then made that the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States; 'which was adopted under the operation of the previous question. Whereupon—
Mr. Rantoul, of Massachusetts, nominated Gen. William

O. BUTLER, of Kentucky.

Mr. Staunton, of Mississippi, nominated Gen. John A.

Mr. HUMPHREYS, of Maryland, nominated Gen. BENJAMIN C. Howard, of Maryland.
Mr. Meade, of Virginia, nominated John Y. Mason, of

Mr. Winston, of Alabama, nominated William R KING, of Alabama.

Mr. STRANGE, of North Carolina, nominated JAMES J McKar, of North Carolina. Gen. Bens. C. Howann rose and said that he had heard with feelings of pride his name announced by the Delegation of his State as a candidate for the high office of Vice Presi-

dent of the United States. This was honor enough for him, and he respectfully declined being considered as a candidate for that office, preferring to remain as one of the people. Mr. DICKINSON then addressed the Convention on the subject of the New York difficulties, complaining that the cause of the Democracy in that State had been stricken down by the hand of the Convention, and repudiating the Barn-burners, of whom he spoke in terms of disparagement, as men who, though claiming to be represented, had entertained no who, though ciating to be represented, has cheeranted no intention of supporting the nominees that should be made by the Convention. He stated that his colleagues had refused to vote in the Convention because they would not consent that the Empire State should compromise her dignity by having her vote neutralized, as would have been the case under the decision which admitted both sets of delegates. His delega tion would have cast the vote of the State for Gen. Cass, and were in favor of no one else, but the other delegation wished

to set up for themselves.

In the course of his strictures on the Barnburners, Mr. D. was interrupted by a member, who begged to submit whether the course he was pursuing was not the best possible one to prevent reconciliation in the party; and the objection which was thus delicately intimated was sustained by the responses of many other members. Much confusion ensued, accompanied by applicate from some and hisses from others.

Mr. D. said he was not thus to be silenced. He would

speak! Loud cries of "order," "don't hear him," &c. succeeded. But the speaker maintained his position, saying that he was determined to be heard, and such as did not like what he said could leave the house. The confusion increased, and some of the members withdrew.

Mr. D. then continued his remarks at some length, in lan-

guage probably a little more circumspect, but nevertheless sufficiently severe, complaining of the conduct of the Convention in keeping his party out of it for four days at the instance of mere disorganizers, with whom they could never harmonize, &c. Mr. HALLETT, of Massacht He also spoke in laudation of Gen. Cass, who he said could resolution, which was adopted: carry New York if any Democrat could carry it in its present

The first vote for a candidate of the party for Vice President

of the United States was then taken, with the following result :						Democratic Central Committee of the United States.		
But	Qui	Ma	King	Mc	Davis	The Convention then adjourned sine die.		
ৰ	Quitman	* D	Ø4	McKay.	¥.	GRAND SCHEMES FOR JUNE, 1848.		
Maine 9	14				1	J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.		
New Hampshire 6		100	10.00	50.0		. W. MACKI & CO., Managers.		
Massachusetts 7	5		1000			33,000 Dollars!		
Vermont 6	1000	2/20		_	_	- 17 - 17 (17 (17 (17 (17 (17 (17 (17 (17 (17		
Rhode Island 3	-	1	1000		-	VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,		
Connecticut 6	-	-		-	_	For endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purpose		
New York	_	-		-		Class No. 22, for 1848.		
New Jersey	7	_	//	-	-	To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, June 3, 184		
Pennsylvania10	2	5	8	-	1	15 drawn ballots out of 75!		
Ohio	10	-	1	-	-	GRAND SCHEME.		
Indiana 5	3	-	4	-	-	1 prize of\$35,000 1 prize of\$2,500		
Illinois	9	-	-	-	-	1 do		
Michigan 3	1	1	-	-	-	1 do		
Iowa 4	-	-	-	-	-	1 do		
Wisconsin	4	-	-	-	,-	1 do		
Delaware 3	-	-	-	-	-	ke. ke. ke.		
Maryland 4	1		3	-	-	Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2.50.		
Virginia	-	17	-	-	-	Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$110 00		
North Carolina	-	-	-	11	-	Do do 25 half do 55 0		
South Carolina	9	-	-	-	-	Do do 25 quarter do 27 50		
Georgia 2	4	- 1	1	2	-			
Florida 2	-	-	-	-	-	45,282 Dollars !		
Alabama'	-	-	9	-	-	5 Prizes of \$9,000 are \$45,000 !		
Mississippi	6	-	-	-	-	VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.		
Louisiana	6	-	-	-	-			
Texas	4	-	-	-	-	For endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purpose		
Arkansas	3	-	-	-	-	Class No. 23, for 1848.		
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	To be drawn in Alexandria, Va., Saturday, June 10, 18-		
Kentucky12	-	-	-	-	-	BRILLIANT SCHEME.		
Missouri 7	-	-	-	-	-	1 prize of\$45,282} 10 prizes of\$1,200		
POPULATION OF THE PARTY OF THE	_	-	Allen	-	-	5 do9,000 20 do 600		

The two-thirds rule requiring 168 votes to make a selection there was no choice. While the members were consulting as to a second ballot-

114 74 24 26 13 1

A resolution was unanimously passed tendering the thanks of the Convention to the Democracy of the city of Baltimore for the cordial hospitality which they had extended to the members of the Convention.

The second vote for Vice President was as follows:

Builer	Quitman.	Mason.	King	McKey[11] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1]
Maine 9				-
New Hampshire 6	-	-		_
Massachusetts				
Vermont 6	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island 4	Ξ	-	-	-
Connecticut 6	Ξ	-	-	-
New York	-	-	-	
New Jersey	7	-	-	-
Pennsylvania14	7	5	-	-
Ohio11	11	-	1	2
Indiana	-	-	-	-
Illinois 9	-		-	-
Michigan 2	. 3	-	-	3 20
Town 4	14/1/10/21	-	**	
Wisconsin	4	-	-	100
Delaware 3	1	-	-	
Maryland 8	100	A STATE OF	-	-
Virginia	-	-	-	-
North Carolina		-		11
South Carolina	9	-	-	
Georgia10		-	10000	-
Florida	2	-		1
Alabama	1	-	8	
Mississippi	6	Supple Supple	300	6
Louisiana	6	-	-	100
Texas 2	6 2 3	4 m		No.
Arkansas	3			
Tennessee	100	-		
Kentucky	Sold Street	000	-	1
Missouri 7	STATE OF THE PARTY OF	201	Mary I	
PARTO S. KORAT B. MARSH.	- - - 61	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	HILLIHHHHHHHHHAMI	1
167	61	. 5	. 9	11

quested to make her vote unanimous, which was done. Other States followed this example, and the vote was eventually declared to be unanimous.

Mr. TREMAIN, of New York, then addressed the Convention, pledging the vote of his State, about which he said he had no doubt. He assured the Convention that, however much the Democracy had been wronged by its proceedings, they would still be found fighting shoulder to shoulder with their brethren of other parts of the Union. There would be no division. The Democracy would come forth in their might, determined to do justice to a Cabinet which had done its duty as well as to a President whom Congress had libelled by the declaration that he had unnocessarily and unconstitutionally commenced the war.

Mr. SICKLES, of New York, also made some remarks; after which the Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock the next

THE SESSION OF FRIDAY.

Of this, the closing session, the following are the essential proceedings:

Mr. HOWARD, of Maryland, moved that a committee of ne from each State, to be selected by the delegates of each, e appointed to notify the Hon. LEWIS CASS and Gen. WM. O. BUTTER of their nomination as the candidates of this

Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, offered a substitute providing that the President and Vice Presidents of the Convention be appointed the committee; and the resolution as thus amended

Mr. HALLETT, of Massachusetts, from the con appointed to draught resolutions, reported as the platform of the party the resolutions, somewhat extended and enlarged, upon which the Democracy stood in 1844.

Mr. YANCEY, of Alabama, from the minority of the same ommittee, offered and read a report, concluding with the fol-

" Resolved, That the doctrine of non-interference with the rights of property of any portion of the people of this confederacy, be it in the States or Territories thereof, by any other than the parties interested in them, is the true republican doctrine recognised by this body."

A debate followed on this amendatory resolution, which was erminated by the previous question, and then the proposition was rejected by the following vote :

was rejected by the following role :	Yeas.	Noes
Maine	0	9
New Hampshire	0	6
Massachusetts	0	12
Vermont	0	6
Rhode Island	0	4
Connecticut	0	6
New Jersey	0	7
New York	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	26
Delaware	0	3
Maryland	1	6.
Virginia	0	17
North Carolina	0	- 11
South Carolina	9	0
Georgia	9. /	0
Florida	3	_ 0
Alabama	9	. 0
Mississippi	0	6
Louisiana	0	6
Texas	0	4
Arkonsas	3	0
Tennessee	1	12
Kentucky	1	11
Ohio	0	23
Indiana	0	12
Itlinois	0	9
Michigan	0	5
Iowa	0	4
Missouri	0 .	7
Wisconsin	0	4
	36	216

It is proper to state that some of the Delegates contended that the resolutions of the majority of the committee covered the entire ground of Mr. YANCEY's resolution, and that therefore it was unnecessary to adopt it.

The resolutions reported by the majority were then agreed o, under the operation of the previous question.

A resolution from the same committee was then adopted, which recommended that in future Conventions each State shall be entitled only to a number of delegates corresponding with the number of electoral votes. The vote on this was 208 to 41.

pointed by the delegations and carry out the objects of this Convention, and be called the Democratic Central Committee of the United States. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

o be drawn in Alexandria, Va., Saturday, June 10, 1848. 1 prize of. ...\$45,282 | 10 prizes of. ...\$1,200
5 do\$000 20 do\$00
5 do\$000 30 do\$00
10 do\$1,500 139 do\$00 8c. 8c. 8c. 75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50.
Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets \$130 00
Do do 25 half do 65 00
Do do 25 quarter do 32 50

\$30,000-\$15,000 ! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class No. 25, for 1848.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday June 17, 1848. | 1 prize of. | \$30,000 | 1 prize of. | \$4,000 | 1 do | 2,078 | 1 do | 2,078 | 1 do | 5,000 | 20 do | 1,000 | 1 do | 5,000 | 20 do | 500 | ke. ke. ke. 66 Number Lottery—11 Ballots.
Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.
Certificates of packages of 22 whole tickets \$110 00
Do do 22 half do 55 00
Do do 22 quarter do 27 50

50,000 Dollars ! \$30,000—\$20,000—\$10,000! and Tickets only \$10!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.
Class No. 27, tor 1848.
To be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, June 24, 1848.

To be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, June 24, 1848.

CHAND SCREME.

1 prize of. \$50,000 1 prize of. \$2,200
1 do \$30,000 40 do \$1,000
1 do \$0.000 200 do \$200
1 do \$1,000 200
25 whole tiekets \$130 00
26 quarter \$2 50.

Orders for tieketa and shares and certificates of packages in the above Splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address J. & C. MAURY, Alexandria, Va. Agents for J. W. MAURY & Co., Managers.

ORGANIZATION OF LABOR.

FROM THE ROSTON DAILY ADVERTISES We have heard much and read something about the Organization of Labor, without getting a very exact idea of what was intended by it, and certainly without having seen any practicable scheme for carrying the theory into practice. But we have i

The Commission of the French Provisional Government at the head of which is the celebrated reformer, M. Louis Blanc, has given his plan to the world, and debended in a public discussion against the doubts and fears of his colleagues, public discussion against the doubts and fears of his colleagues, less sarguine and cuthusiastic than himself. It is certainly a novel and a bold one. It will unquestionably unitain its favor the lazy, the imbecile, and the least heaest portion of the community, but we have strong doubts whether even these could be persuaded to follow out the plan long enough to make We propose to give our readers a view of this scheme for the Organization of Lakor, and endeavor to ascertain how it will work in practice. It is obvious that there is no need of any revolution in the United States for its introduction here:

any revolution in the United States for its introduction here; nor can there be any objection on the part of any one to such an organization by those persons who choose to sarry on their labor in the manner proposed. Nos did the practicability of this scheme necessarily requise a revolution in France. There, as here, labor was free. A man might work or not work at his pleasure, taking the consequences of his indiestry or his idleness. He might ask for his labor any compensation he deemed it to be worth. That was the laborer's privilege. But the employer might avail himself of his labor or refuse to engage him. That was the employer's liberty. Of course, it takes two to make a bargain. All that Government had to do in such a case was, after the bargain is concluded by the mutual consent of the parties, to enforce upon each of them the faithful performance of it. Now, with the exception that M. Blanc proposes to do by force of the power of the State that which, the world over, is a portion of the personal liberty of freemen, we see no reason why an experiment of his orgaof freemen, we see no reason why an experiment of his orga-nization of labor may not be made any where—in Bosion or Paris—by whomsoever feels inclined to test its advantages.

To be sure, M. Blanc starts with the proposition that the State is bound to find work and wages for every man that is State is bound to find work and wages for every man that is unable to find work for himself, and, though it is not so nominated in the bond, he means no doubt every woman also. Such an organization would very soon become one great infirmary of imbeciles under another name, avoided by the honest and proudly independent, and filled by the idle, profligate, and incompetent. In Massachusetts each city and town finds work and wages for every body who cannot find them for himself, and every interest the latest of such each time them. self, and organizes the labor of such establishments as are re quired for this purpose at the expense of those who can an do, by their ingenuity and industry, support themselves. It this part of the theory, therefore, we see nothing new, excepthat in France these establishments are to be called *workshop*. of associated labor, while here they are called almshous

them as great manufactories of profitable product, equal or su perior to those existing establishments where the aristocrati capitalist cars up the industry of the humble operative, and that he proposes to divide those large profits in a mannel more equitable and just, upon a principle of perfect equality. more equitable and just, upon a principle Let us see, then, how this is to be dons. To do so the more satisfactorily, we propose not to examin the theory as it is plausibly exhibited in his programme, by

nouses of reformation.

It is but justice, however, to M. Blaze to say that he tree

to make an application of it to some particular establishment and we shall ask isave of our friend of Oak Hall [a clothin establishment in the city of Boston | to borrow our illustrat from his prosperous emporium, because he has made it fam liar to the purchasers of clothing all over the United States. First, then, M. Blanc proposes to buy the whole conce at a price to be settled of course by arbitration, and to pay

it by an issue of government paper at five per cent. intege per annum, which, however, is only to be paid when one qua-ter part of the nett profits shall enable the Government so to de The proprietor having hitherto employed two hundred was The proprietor having hitherto employed two hundred war people, men, women, and children, these are the people whare to continue in their usual duties if they please, and whis labor is to be organized on the new plan.

Their first step is to assemble and choose a director, because it is the first principle of the system that they are to train under their own officers. As we never heard of any complain against the enterprising head of the establishment, we presum of course he would have a unanimous vote. Thus far thing are pretty much as they were. But now for the books. The two hundred operatives are found to have received two hundred operatives are found to have received two hundred operatives are found to have received two hundred operatives.

two hundred operatives are found to have received two had dred dollars per day, in sums from three dollars to fifty cent according to the services each was able to render. This evidently against equality and contrary to the new order things. It is to be organized differently on the principle fraternity. Two hundred dollars is to be paid for labor to to fraternity. Two hundred dollars is to be paid for labor to be hundred persons, and of course each individual is to have or dollar per day. Here begins the improvement, to the gre joy of the majority; the sweeper, the porter, the seamstresse and all that class that before had deemed it a piece of good fo tune to be employed at all. The first consequence of the ne organization is probably that our old friend, the former mast organization is probably that our old friend, the former mast
of the establishment, to whose enterprise, skill, and judgme
it owes its reputation, sees fit to resign. The book-keepe
the eashier, the first cutter, and may be the second, follow be
example. But no matter; there are plenty of candidates a
maining among those who formerly had only four and sixpen
alay. Well, the work sees on a clothes are made and sole he number of electoral votes. The vote on this was 208 to 41.

Mr. HALLETT, of Massachusetts, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resoluted, That a committee of one from each State be appointed by the delegations to promote the Democratic cause. thinks about thirty cents for his laborers; but on the American soil labor is a more p ductive plant, and we have estimated its average at over th

times the Paris rate.

According to his calculation there is to be created by According to his calculation there is to be created by labor thus organized a great profit on the capital employe and to ensure the certainty of this result, and induce men ware inclined to be idle not to waste their time, a great post to be erected in the workshop, bearing a flag with this insertion, "Event Lazy Person is a THIFF."

By the help of this scare-crow, which would be something that in which the robin but this nest, great profits wo be derived at Oak Hall, and these profits are to be divided.

to four parts.

After the payment of wages, interest on the capital at per cent., cost of support and material for the workshop, c quarter part of the income is to be reserved as a sinking fi to pay off the debt contracted by the Government in purc sing the capital, one other quarter part is to form a fund to distributed on charity to old, infirm, and poor laborers, longer able to work

distributed on charity to old, infirm, and poor laborers, longer able to work.

The other two parts are to form separate funds of reset One of them, to be united with a like contribution from other associations of the same trade or business, is to be d ded equally among all the operatives of such trade or busin in all similar establishments.

The other quarter is to be joined to a like contribution f all similar associations of organized labor, of all trades

The other quarter is to be joined to a like contribution if all similar associations of organized labor, of all trades employments, and so divided as to equalize the general proof the whole community; that the mistortune or deficier or loss in any one branch of business, may be made up if the prosperity of the more successful. The control of the funds is to be placed in the hands of two councils of additional interest of the second of the stration nominated by the State.

It is obvious that before these sums can be distributed that the second of the supposed profits of busing the second of the supposed profits of busing the enterprise of those who have directed such establishments, and, when that intellectual and moral power is wing, will no more exist than the spindles of a cotton mill turn when the great water-wheel is at rest.

We go back again to the supposed organization at

ments, and, when that intellectual and moral power is wing, will no more exist than the spindles of a cotton mill turn when the great water-wheel is at rest.

We go back again to the supposed organization at Hall. The new Director may buy cloth more or less fit the purpose, and the new cutter may shape the garment, perhaps in the same taste and fashion as his predecessor, still about as good as his neighbors. The new book ke too is pretty good of his sort; but this will hardly do must be very good, or he is good for nothing, and confu in his accounts will throw every thing into the wind. On depends the adjusting of the nice balances of those four tingent funds, which, heretofore called Charity, are now to by the popular term Fraternity. There is some doub whether that great post and banner that denounces the idia a thief will prevent a disposition to laziness, which hist nothing but a personal interest has been able to overcome. We should apprehend that under such an administration splendid establishment of Oak Hall, which has hitherto flou ed like a deep-rooted and mighty oek of the forest, would strint the minuteness of the acorn from which it sprung.

But, if such would be the fatal result of a clothing estab ment, dealing with articles which are necessaries of life, would it be with those which thrive only by means of fast taste, and luxury, and which form one third of all the occ tion of labor in civilized life, with the exception of agricu and the cultivation of the soil.

But, as the agricultural interest is the largest, and empthe greatest number of human beings, it most demands reform, if reform there be. What would our farmers a copartnership in this organization of labor, with the plation first of their village and then of the State? I would our merchants say to fitting out a ship on this principle, and who would be passenger where the cook in the captain and the cabin boy cook? What say our entering mechanics to building houses in such copartnership, whom could they build them for?

The system milit